

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
Northern District Court of New York

DEBORAH LAUFER, Individually, :  
:   
Plaintiffs, :  
:   
v. : Case No. 1:19-CV-1502 (FJS/CFH)  
:   
COCCA'S HOTEL, LLC, and SUPERIOR :  
COUNTRY CLUB MOTEL, INC., :  
:   
Defendants(s). :  
:

**COMPLAINT**  
(Injunctive Relief And Damages Demanded)

Plaintiff, DEBORAH LAUFER, Individually, on her behalf and on behalf of all other individuals similarly situated, (sometimes referred to as "Plaintiff"), hereby sues the Defendants, COCCA'S HOTEL, LLC, and SUPERIOR COUNTRY CLUB MOTEL, INC., (sometimes referred to as "Defendants"), for Injunctive Relief, and attorney's fees, litigation expenses, and costs pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. ("ADA"), and damages pursuant to the New York State Human Rights Law, NYS Exec. Law Section 296(2)(a) ("NYSHRL").

1. Plaintiff is a resident of Alachua County, Florida, is *sui juris*, and qualifies as an individual with disabilities as defined by the ADA. Plaintiff is unable to engage in the major life activity of walking more than a few steps without assistive devices. Instead, Plaintiff is bound to ambulate in a wheelchair or with a cane or other support and has limited use of her hands. She is unable to tightly grasp, pinch and twist of the wrist to operate. Plaintiff is also vision impaired. When ambulating beyond the comfort of her own home, Plaintiff must primarily rely on a wheelchair. Plaintiff requires accessible handicap parking spaces located closest to the entrances

of a facility. The handicap and access aisles must be of sufficient width so that she can embark and disembark from a ramp into her vehicle. Routes connecting the handicap spaces and all features, goods and services of a facility must be level, properly sloped, sufficiently wide and without cracks, holes or other hazards that can pose a danger of tipping, catching wheels or falling. These areas must be free of obstructions or unsecured carpeting that make passage either more difficult or impossible. Amenities must be sufficiently lowered so that Plaintiff can reach them. She has difficulty operating doorknobs, sink faucets, or other operating mechanisms that require tight grasping, twisting of the wrist or pinching. She is hesitant to use sinks that have unwrapped pipes, as such pose a danger of scraping or burning her legs. Sinks must be at the proper height so that she can put her legs underneath to wash her hands. She requires grab bars both behind and beside a commode so that she can safely transfer, and she has difficulty reaching the flush control if it is on the wrong side. She has difficulty getting through doorways if they lack the proper clearance.

2. Plaintiff is an advocate of the rights of similarly situated disabled persons and is a "tester" for the purpose of asserting her civil rights and monitoring, ensuring, and determining whether places of public accommodation and their websites are in compliance with the ADA.

3. Defendant, COCCA'S HOTEL, LLC, is a domestic limited liability company that owns and/or operates a place of public accommodation as defined by the ADA and the regulations implementing the ADA, 28 CFR 36.201(a) and 36.104. The place of public accommodation that the Defendants own is a place of lodging known as Cocca's Inn & Suites – Wolf Road located at 2 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12205 and is located in the County of Albany, (hereinafter "Property").

4. Defendant, SUPERIOR COUNTRY CLUB MOTEL, INC. is a domestic corporation that owns and/or operates a place of public accommodation as defined by the ADA

and the regulations implementing the ADA, 28 CFR 36.201(a) and 36.104. The place of public accommodation that the Defendants own is the Property.

5. Venue is properly located in the Northern District Court of New York because the Defendants' hotels are located in this district.

6. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 28 U.S.C. § 1343, this Court has been given original jurisdiction over actions which arise from the Defendants's violations of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. See also 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and § 2202.

#### **Count I - Violation Of The ADA**

7. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1-6 as if set forth fully hereunder.

8. As the owner of the subject place of lodging, Defendants is required to comply with the ADA. As such, Defendants is required to ensure that it's place of lodging is in compliance with the standards applicable to places of public accommodation, as set forth in the regulations promulgated by the Department Of Justice. Said regulations are set forth in the Code Of Federal Regulations, the Americans With Disabilities Act Architectural Guidelines ("ADAAGs"), and the 2010 ADA Standards, incorporated by reference into the ADA. These regulations impose requirements pertaining to places of public accommodation, including places of lodging, to ensure that they are accessible to disabled individuals.

9. More specifically, 28 C.F.R. Section 36.302(e)(1) imposes the following requirement:

**Reservations made by places of lodging.** A public accommodation that owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of lodging shall, with respect to reservations made by any means, including by telephone, in-person, or through a third party -

(i) Modify its policies, practices, or procedures to ensure that individuals with disabilities can make reservations for accessible guest rooms during the same hours and in the same manner as individuals who do not need accessible rooms;

(ii) Identify and describe accessible features in the hotels and guest rooms offered through its reservations service in enough detail to reasonably permit individuals with disabilities to assess independently whether a given hotel or guest room meets his or her accessibility needs;

(iii) Ensure that accessible guest rooms are held for use by individuals with disabilities until all other guest rooms of that type have been rented and the accessible room requested is the only remaining room of that type;

(iv) Reserve, upon request, accessible guest rooms or specific types of guest rooms and ensure that the guest rooms requested are blocked and removed from all reservations systems; and

(v) Guarantee that the specific accessible guest room reserved through its reservations service is held for the reserving customer, regardless of whether a specific room is held in response to reservations made by others.

10. These regulations became effective March 15, 2012.

11. Defendants, either themselves or by and through a third party, implemented, operates, controls and or maintains an online reservations system (hereinafter "ORS") for the Property. The purpose of this ORS is so that members of the public may reserve guest accommodations and review information pertaining to the goods, services, features, facilities, benefits, advantages, and accommodations of the Property. As such, the ORS is subject to the requirements of 28 C.F.R. Section 36.302(e).

12. Prior to the commencement of this lawsuit, Plaintiff visited the ORS of the Property for the purpose of reviewing and assessing the accessible features at the Property and ascertain whether it meets the requirements of 28 C.F.R. Section 36.302(e) and her accessibility needs. However, Plaintiff was unable to do so because Defendants failed to comply with the requirements set forth in 28 C.F.R. Section 36.302(e). As a result, Plaintiff was deprived the same goods, services, features, facilities, benefits, advantages, and accommodations of the Property available to the general public. Specifically,

a. <https://coccahotels.com/> has no reference to any accessible rooms. No option to book an accessible room. There was one room labeled "2 NS Handicap Jacuzzi" with the

statements “NS handicap accessible” and “1<sup>st</sup> floor” listed in the description. No information was given as to whether or where it offers compliant/accessible roll-in showers, tubs, built in seating, commodes, grab bars, sinks, wrapped pipes, sink and door hardware, properly located amenities, sufficient maneuvering spaces, compliant doors, furniture, controls and operating mechanisms. The website does not contain any information as to whether all goods, facilities and services at the property are connected by a compliant accessible route, nor does the website contain any information as to the accessibility of routes connecting all the features of the hotel, the transaction counter, parking, and common area restrooms. The website does not give any information as to whether accessible rooms are on the ground floor or if an elevator is provided within an accessible route.

b. Findings with third party sites prove not helpful for finding information. There is no information as to whether the property offers compliant/accessible roll-in showers, tubs, built in seating, commodes, wrapped pipes, door hardware, compliant furniture, sufficient moving space and other controls and operating systems. The only third-party site that attempts to site any of these concerns was as follows:

c. <https://www.booking.com/hotel/us/cocca-s-inn-suites.en-gb.html>

did not provide an option to book an accessible room. Hotel amenities, room types and amenities are all listed in detail. No information about accessibility was found in the hotel other than the statement “Accessible parking.”

d. <https://www.expedia.com/Albany-Hotels-Coccas-Inn-Suites-Wolf-Rd.h1620494.Hotel-Information> did not provide any option to book an accessible room. The only labeled rooms were “Petit Exterior Queen Non-Smoking” and “Deluxe Room, 1 King Bed,

Non-Smoking" with the statement "Wheelchair accessible" listed in the description. Hotel amenities, room types and amenities are all listed in detail. No information was given about accessibility in the hotel other than the statements "Accessible bathroom" and "In-room accessibility."

13. In the near future, Plaintiff intends to revisit Defendant's ORS in order to test it for compliance with 28 C.F.R. Section 36.302(e) and/or to utilize the system to reserve a guest room and otherwise avail herself of the goods, services, features, facilities, benefits, advantages, and accommodations of the Property.

14. Plaintiff is continuously aware that the subject ORS remains non-compliant and that it would be a futile gesture to revisit it as long as those violations exist unless she is willing to suffer additional discrimination.

15. The violations present at Defendant's ORS infringe Plaintiff's right to travel free of discrimination and deprive her of the information required to make meaningful choices for travel. Plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, frustration and humiliation as the result of the discriminatory conditions present at Defendant's ORS. By continuing to operate the ORS with discriminatory conditions, Defendants contributes to Plaintiff's sense of isolation and segregation and deprives Plaintiff the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges and/or accommodations available to the general public. By encountering the discriminatory conditions at Defendant's ORS, and knowing that it would be a futile gesture to return to the ORS unless she is willing to endure additional discrimination, Plaintiff is deprived of the same advantages, privileges, goods, services and benefits readily available to the general public. By maintaining a ORS with violations, Defendants deprives Plaintiff the equality of

opportunity offered to the general public. Defendant's online reservations system serves as a gateway to its hotel. Because these online reservation systems discriminates against Plaintiff, it is thereby more difficult to book a room at the hotel or make an informed decision as to whether the facilities at the hotel are accessible.

16. Plaintiff has suffered and will continue to suffer direct and indirect injury as a result of the Defendants's discrimination until the Defendants is compelled to modify its ORS to comply with the requirements of the ADA and to continually monitor and ensure that the subject ORS remains in compliance.

17. Plaintiff has a realistic, credible, existing and continuing threat of discrimination from the Defendants's non-compliance with the ADA with respect to these ORS. Plaintiff has reasonable grounds to believe that she will continue to be subjected to discrimination in violation of the ADA by the Defendants.

18. The Defendants has discriminated against the Plaintiff by denying her access to, and full and equal enjoyment of, the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of the subject website.

19. The Plaintiff and all others similarly situated will continue to suffer such discrimination, injury and damage without the immediate relief provided by the ADA as requested herein.

20. Defendants have discriminated against the Plaintiff by denying her access to full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of its place of public accommodation or commercial facility in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. and 28 CFR 36.302(e). Furthermore, the Defendants continue to

discriminate against the Plaintiff, and all those similarly situated by failing to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; and by failing to take such efforts that may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services.

21. Plaintiff is without adequate remedy at law and is suffering irreparable harm. Plaintiff has retained the undersigned counsel and is entitled to recover attorney's fees, costs and litigation expenses from the Defendants pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205 and 28 CFR 36.505.

22. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188, this Court is provided with authority to grant Plaintiff Injunctive Relief, including an order to require the Defendants to alter the subject ORS to make them readily accessible and useable to the Plaintiff and all other persons with disabilities as defined by the ADA and 28 C.F.R. Section 36.302(e); or by closing the ORS until such time as the Defendants cures its violations of the ADA.

#### **Count II - Damages Pursuant to NYSHRL**

23. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1-22 as if set forth fully hereunder.

24. The NYSHRL provides:

(a) It shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice for any person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, super intendant, agent, or employee of any place of public accommodation... because of the... disability ... of any person, directly or indirectly, to refuse, withhold from or deny to such person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof ... to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld from or denied to any person on account of ... disability...

NYS Exec. Law Section 296(2)(a).

25. Under NYS Exec. Law Section 296(2)(c), discrimination includes:

(i) a refusal to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless such person can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations;

(ii) a refusal to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded or denied services because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless such person can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the facility, privilege, advantage or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden[.]

26. Defendant's property is a place of public accommodation as defined by the NYSHRL.

27. Defendants has violated the NYSHRL

28. As a result of Defendant's violation of the NYSHRL, Plaintiff suffered frustration, humiliation, embarrassment, segregation, exclusion, loss of the equality of opportunity, and has otherwise been damaged.

29. Pursuant to NYS Exec. Law Section 297(9), Plaintiff is entitled to damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests:

a. The Court issue a Declaratory Judgment that determines that the Defendants at the commencement of the subject lawsuit is in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. and the NYSHRL.

b. The Court issue a Declaratory Judgment that determines that the Defendants at the commencement of the subject lawsuit is in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. and 28 C.F.R. Section 36.302(e).

c. Injunctive relief against the Defendants including an order to revise its ORS to comply with 28 C.F.R. Section 36.302(e) and to implement a policy to monitor and maintain the

ORS to ensure that it remains in compliance with said requirement.

- d. An award of attorney's fees, costs and litigation expenses pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205.
- e. An award of damages in the amount of \$1000.00 or in such amounts as the Court deems just and proper.
- f. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper, and/or is allowable under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Dated: New York, New York

December 4, 2019

Respectfully Submitted,

Peter Sverd, Esq.  
of Counsel to Thomas B. Bacon, P.A.  
225 Broadway, Suite 613  
New York, New York 10007  
ph. (646) 751-8743  
[psverd@sverdlawfirm.com](mailto:psverd@sverdlawfirm.com)

By: *Peter Sverd*  
Peter Sverd, Esq.